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## THE AMERICAN

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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE National Convention of Colored Baptists, at Indianapolis, last week, naturally spent a good part of its time in considering the outrages on the people of color in the South, of which those on the delegates to this very convention furnished so flagrant an example. Coming together from every part of the South, and representing probably much the largest body of colored Christians in the country, the delegates had but one tale to tell of the treatment they had received at the hands of the rough element in the South. The course of events since the last elections seems to show that the hatred of the freedmen has gathered force from the disappointment of the efforts of the Southern Democrats to elect their candidate for the presidency by political methods which they now do not care to deny. The tale of outrages is gathering in volume from month to month, until it bids fair to amount to that of the Ku-Klux times. The one outcome of all this which every friend of the emancipated race would deplore is a negro rising, and yet it is just for some such result that the "regulators" of the South appear to be working. So palpable has this danger become that we find even white officials warning the people of Mississippi to deal more gently with the colored people, lest they be driven to desperation.

The Convention at Indianapolis appointed the third Sunday of October as a day of fasting and prayer to ask God to deliver them "from hate, violence, and death!" How will that sad litany read on the page of American history? How does it sound now in the ears of foreigners, who are watching and criticising the course of our civilization? How does it sound in the ear of Almighty God, who has bid the strong care for and protect the weak? Will it suffice for this nation now, any more than before the war, to plead with Cain, "I am not my brother's keeper; there are constitutional difficulties in the way of my defending him from outrage and murder?" These are questions which are beginning to press upon the national conscience, and if no quiet and orderly way can be found for solving them, then they, like slavery itself, will come to be disposed of in a way neither quiet nor orderly. The Abolitionists were called "incendiaries" for predicting that. Those who speak like truth in our days are accused of "waving the bloody shirt." So long as the blood on the shirt is real blood, it cannot be waved too much.

THE Convention also appointed a delegation to call upon President Harrison to present the wrongs of their race. It represents no less than twenty States. Some of its members are probably going to their death in going to Washington. They know what kind of treatment will await them on their return to the South, because they thus dare to make known their wrongs to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and through him to the whole world. Surely no more solemn deputation ever waited on a President. It is *Morituri te salutant, Cæsar!* over again. What can President Harrison do for them? What can Congress do? This is the most serious question before the Republican party,—one which far outweighs Tariffs and shipping and every other material interest. It is the question to whose solution the Republican party is committed by the very first clause of the Chicago platform.

At first it was alleged that the resignation of Mr. Tanner from the Pension Bureau indicated no change of policy on the part of the Administration as it was due solely to personal friction between the head of the bureau and Secretary Noble. But Mr. Tanner's letter of resignation shows the contrary. He says his action is the result of serious differences between himself and the

Secretary of the Interior "as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of the bureau." Mr. Harrison confirms this in the letter which accepts the resignation, as he says: "I do not think it necessary to discuss the causes which have led to the present attitude of affairs in the Pension Office. You have been kindly and fully advised of my views upon most of these matters. It gives me pleasure to add that, so far as I am advised, your honesty has not at any time been called into question." This indicates that the differences in question were not of a personal character concerning Mr. Tanner alone, but were points on which the President had views to express, and that he was in agreement with the Secretary and not with the Commissioner. It also implies that the matters were of a nature which implied indiscretion, and possibly extravagance, on the part of the head of the bureau; but that the President and the Secretary both acquit Mr. Tanner of any intentional or self-aggrandizing misuse of the public moneys.

In view of the very general popularity of Mr. Tanner with the soldiers of the G. A. R., there is a certain amount of political courage involved in this dismissal, and also some moral courage in not yielding to the familiar temptation to "stand by a friend under fire." That characteristic weakness of Gen. Grant is not shared by the present occupant of the executive chair. That indeed is the weakness of natures of more instinctive warmth of feeling than President Harrison seems to possess. At any rate it promises well for the future, for unless we are much mistaken, Mr. Tanner is not the last of its office-holders whom the Administration will have to show to the door.

THE Conference of representatives of the wool manufacturing industry, at Boston, Tuesday, was hopefully looked to by the Free Trade brethren as an opportunity of breaking the Protectionist line. As the almost recklessly ardent dispatch to the Philadelphia *Record* put it, "one of the bulwarks of the Protection fetish" was surely "toppling." But the "fetich" seems to have its bulwarks pretty well set up, after all, and the wool workers did not topple theirs in the least. Their resolutions,—which we are obliged to say are pretty long, while they are very well written,—explicitly disclaim any demand for lower rates of duty on wool, while they insist that as to the finished product there was not an adequate consideration given in the Revision of 1883. They object to an increase of the duty on carpet wools, and they remit the subject to Congress, asking simply a reasonable protection for their finished product. They take occasion to approve the "administrative sections" of the Senate Tariff bill, as well as the just rulings of the Treasury Department in relation to worsted goods.

It is very sad, to be sure, that the wool workers will not endeavor to destroy the wool growers. To the Free Trade mind it appears incomprehensible. The disposition of one industry to see other industries protected impresses the "Tariff Reform" press as a clear proof that the Tariff is a "log-rolling" business. According to its view, each industry should fight for its own hand, and there should be no union of policy in behalf of the common good. In a land of strict *laissez-faire*, where nobody owes anybody else any help,—Professor Sumner's economic heaven, in short,—this will no doubt be the case.

THERE is some encouragement for the belief that the Tariff rates are being fairly enforced in the New York custom-house. The brokers, it is said, are no longer allowed to interview the government samplers while they are engaged in the discharge of their duty; and more effective measures are taken to identify the parcels of imported goods which have been examined. The rulings as to duties also are such as the law calls for. Thus, a

large importation of wool at New York was made to pay ten cents a pound, instead of the two and a-half cents formerly levied. As the importers were Philadelphians, it was assumed by the Free Trade newspapers that Appraiser Leach had been the authority for the difference in duty. It was taken for granted that nobody in New York would act so disagreeably. But Mr. Leach disclaimed the honor.

In the Southwest there has been a good deal of fraudulent importation of lead ore charged with silver, which has paid duty only on the lead. The Texans have been holding indignation meetings to denounce Mr. Windom's "new ruling" to exact a higher duty from such ore. But here again there was a mistake. Mr. Windom had not even heard of the matter, and the Treasury had made no ruling on the subject. All that was new was that the custom-house officers at Galveston and other ports had been collecting the duty specified by law, and not merely that which the importers of the ore thought desirable for their business.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Ledger*, (Philadelphia), of Monday says:

"A great deal of significance is attached to the resolution of the Anti-Cobden Club, instructing its delegates to the State Convention of Republican Clubs and Societies, to be held in Pittsburg on the 24th instant, to support a resolution (if one should be offered) in favor of the repeal of the law requiring examination of applicants for positions in the Civil Service. Internal Revenue Collector Martin, the leading spirit of the Anti-Cobden Club, introduced the resolution, and there was no opposition to it. He is generally regarded as one of Senator Quay's principal lieutenants in Philadelphia, and it is doubted that so cautious and clear-headed a man as Mr. Martin would take such an important step if he thought the Senator would find fault with it. Mr. Martin, in reply to questions on Saturday, said he would not be surprised if the Convention should demand the repeal of the Civil Service law. He was convinced that it interfered seriously with the efficiency of the public service. He did not know who would offer a resolution for repeal, but he thought it likely that somebody would. Members of other clubs, he said, held opinions similar to those of the Anti-Cobden Club on the subject."

Perhaps President Harrison may have missed this paragraph when he was going over his copy of the *Ledger*: we therefore print it in full, as confirming what was said in THE AMERICAN a week ago—that Martin is Mr. Quay's agent, and is undoubtedly attacking the Republican policy of Civil Service Reform with the approval of the "Boss," if not by his direction.

THE attention of the *Press* has been drawn to the subject. Its issue of Monday shows that it has observed Mr. Martin's movement, and in a brief, but prominent editorial, under the caption "Opposing His Party," it makes these remarks:

"Internal Revenue Collector Martin's expressions concerning the Civil Service law will be read by his superior officers in Washington with a good deal of astonishment. A short time ago Secretary Windom publicly expressed the opinion that the Civil Service law had proved of great benefit to the Treasury Department, and he was decidedly in favor of its retention on the statute books. As the Secretary was in office before the law was passed, he has had the best opportunity that could be afforded of judging of its effect.

"But Collector Martin holds quite a different view from Secretary Windom. After a very limited experience in a subordinate place, the Collector boldly declares that 'the law is a humbug,' and that 'it has been clearly demonstrated by practical experience that it is a failure.' On what experience the Collector bases this opinion is not clear. It can not be on his own very limited knowledge of the subject, and it can not be on the experience of the heads of the Treasury Department, for they have expressed quite different views.

"The Civil Service act was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President. The Republican party is thoroughly committed to the measure. It is as much a part of the Republican platform as is the Protective tariff. Suppose Collector Martin should take it upon himself to reverse the party's platform on the tariff? What would be thought of his Republicanism in Washington? He is taking a similar course on Civil Service Reform. As a Federal officer, sworn to carry out the law, his conduct is at least extraordinary."

What the *Press* says is good as far as it goes. But it falls far short of doing justice to the subject. The *Press* could easily have

done better. It is well aware not only of the essential unfitness of Martin's appointment, but of the attitude which he would naturally take with respect to any reformation of the service which conflicted with political jobbery. It may be surprised at his boldness, perhaps; but he doubtless thinks himself safe, protected by Mr. Quay, in assailing not merely the formally declared principles of the Republican party, but the pledges of the President, and the publicly expressed views of Mr. Windom. The declared satrapate of Mr. Quay in Pennsylvania has given his "heelers" very high ideas as to the absoluteness of his authority.

THE sounds of factional contention over the "Spoils" are heard with an increasing rather than a diminishing volume in Pennsylvania. The alleged assurance given to Mr. High, of Berks, that he should dictate the distribution of the Federal places there, has caused a fierce struggle in that county for the control of the convention meeting to-day, and moved perhaps by this, the *Dispatch*, of Reading, a calm and contemplative party journal, remarks that Berks is not alone in the matter of factional disturbance over party patronage, but that "there is scarcely a county in the Commonwealth where are not mutterings of discontent that break out in some places into the most emphatic kind of protests." It speaks at some length of the situation in Lancaster, and says that in Lebanon county also "the Republicans are very much dissatisfied with the way in which patronage is dispensed there. It has been a common rumor upon the streets of Lebanon, for some time, that the people of that city are to have no say whatever as to who shall be the postmaster of that place, but that an attorney of Harrisburg is to name the successful man—that man his own brother."

The *Dispatch* declares that "there is something radically wrong." No doubt there is. When a Republican Administration gives itself up to Quayism, the only question is how great a measure of wrongness will appear.

THE country has a right to feel proud of its growing navy. Two of the Roach vessels have just shown what they are good for. The *Dolphin*, whose "structural weakness" so much exercised the Mugwumps and the Democrats four years ago, has come back from a trip round the world, and in good condition after facing all sorts of weather on a long series of coasts. The *Atlanta* was out at sea all through the four days of storm last week, and serious fears were felt for her safety. She stood it all, and came into Newport harbor at its close none the worse for wear, and having shown herself a good sailer.

And now comes the *Baltimore*, one of the Cramps' build, an armed cruiser whose trial trip was had just after the storm ended. She was to make nineteen knots an hour, loaded with as much pig-iron as would represent the weight of her armament and stores. She made twenty and a fifth. For four consecutive hours her speed was nineteen and three-fifths knots an hour. She thus fills exactly the place our new cruisers are to take among the warships of the world. Not heavy armament, but the maximum of speed for both attack and escape characterized our vessels in the War of 1812. We will have a navy of just the same kind for any coming war—ships that can carry their guns and stores as fast as an ordinary train moves on a railroad, and which could sail all around such floating fortresses as are the chief reliance of the European navies.

THE United States Court, in San Francisco, on Monday, rendered its decision discharging from custody Deputy Marshal Nagle, who killed ex-Judge Terry when he made his assault upon Judge Field. The Court (Judge Sawyer) took the ground that Nagle acted strictly in the line of his duty, in defending Judge Field, he having been assigned for that purpose. "The homicide," says Judge Sawyer, "was in my opinion clearly justifiable in law, and in the forum of sound, practical common sense was commendable."

A bill of exceptions, filed for the State of California, was al-



lowed, and the case will go up to the Supreme Court of the United States. It raises a very interesting question of jurisdiction, but it is unreasonable to suppose the Supreme Court will take any other than one view of it. Its members are not likely to disapprove the adequate protection of themselves from ruffianly assaults.

In New Jersey, the Democrats have nominated Mr. Leon Abbett for Governor, and the Republicans General E. Burd Grubb. Mr. Abbett has already served a term as Governor, and takes the place again as a stepping-stone to the United States Senate. He "stands in" with the liquor interests, and is a very good sample of the Spoils statesman. But that he will be beaten, on these accounts, we do not predict: rum and spoils are strong in New Jersey.

In Massachusetts there is an earnest contest for the Republican nomination for Governor, between Congressman W. W. Crapo, of the Old Colony district, and Lieutenant-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett. If we may take the word of the *Boston Journal* for it, Mr. Crapo represents the people and Mr. Brackett the political "workers," and thus it looks at this distance. One remark on the subject is at least safe—that the Republican ice this year is not so very thick, even in Massachusetts.

WYOMING and New Mexico are following the example of Idaho in holding constitutional conventions and getting ready to apply for admission as States. The case of Wyoming can very well be postponed until the Census of next year shall have shown whether or not the territory has the population requisite to rank it as a respectable State. In 1880 it had 20,789 inhabitants, or a trifle over one to every five square miles of its area. This was the very smallest population of any distinct area within the United States; and even if it has doubled since 1880, as it doubled in the decade before that, this would not give it much more than the population in 1880 of Montana, which is the smallest of any of the new States.

THE elections in Brazil are reported to have given a decided majority to the party of progress, who are in sympathy with the ideas of Dom Pedro as to Slavery and other matters. This indicates a great change of feeling in the country, as for many years past the imperial policy of emancipation has been carried forward in spite of a majority of representatives of the planting interest in the Imperial Parliament. Indeed the liberation of the Brazilian slaves may be said to have been the work of one man, who at least finds the nation on his side, after living more obloquy than usually falls to a monarch. The friend of Whittier, the disciple of Coleridge, represents a higher type of civilization than do his people in general; but his patience and his faithfulness to duty are coming to bear the legitimate fruit. When he dies he will lie down in an honored grave, to which an emancipated race will make pilgrimage.

THE London Strike has succeeded at last, under circumstances most honorable to the workmen. As the Recorder of London notes, there is not a single case on the docket of his court which has grown out of the strike. The self-control and orderliness of the men was above all praise, and it enlisted on their behalf the sympathy of all classes. The wives of the laborers, especially, must have suffered, and it is the women who frequently are the worst inciters to violence in such cases, as being the least gifted with the power to control their emotions, while they also are the most endowed with patience to endure the inevitable. But we do not hear of a single woman thrusting herself into prominence in this or any other unhappy way, while we do hear of them encouraging the men to endure rather than give in.

Quite notable was the part played by the religious leaders of the community as mediators. The Wesleyan President of Conference, the Anglican bishop and the Roman Catholic archbishop worked together, and with cordial support from the leaders of the

laborers, to restore peace. That Cardinal Manning stood the foremost among them was due simply to the fact that he is by far the ablest man of his calling in London, having just the gifts which endear him to the common people. The Irish on both sides of the ocean will never forget the hearty support he has given the national cause, in the face of the opposition of the English "Catholics" and the hardly concealed displeasure of the Roman Curia. The Church of England lost a great man, as Archdeacon Hare told her, on the day when the Gorham judgment carried Manning out of her communion,—almost as great a man as Newman, who had preceded him by five years on the same road.

The political economists have been warning the workmen that their gain is in appearance only. Higher wages will only result in attracting more workmen to the docks, and thus wages will be forced down in spite of them. But the very meaning of a strike like this is that labor declines any longer to submit to the undisturbed operation of competition, which this argument assumes to be everywhere operative. They agree among themselves that whatever the demand for employment, no man shall accept it on any terms except those they have agreed to. This can operate to the disadvantage of the workmen of London only in case the higher dock-charges necessitated by the higher rate of wages should drive commerce to other English ports, and even in this case the workman probably would find no great difficulty in following the course of commerce.

MR. HENRY CHAPLIN enters the English ministry as representing Agriculture. He is a Tory of the Tories, and therefore not particularly acceptable to the Liberal Unionists, especially as he stands for Protection to British industries against the foreign competition which is pressing them so hard in many directions. It was only on this account that he was refused the recognition in the Salisbury administration which had been accorded him in those of D'Israeli, as it was thought important to keep the Whigs in good humor. His appointment now must indicate either that Lord Salisbury finds it needful to conciliate other elements among his supporters quite as much as the Whigs, or that he has discovered that the Whigs cannot afford to take offense at anything he does, or both. At any rate it is not a step which disheartens those of the English Tories who look for a return to Protection.

Lord Hartington evidently contemplates a Liberal and Home Rule majority in the next Parliament as "quite upon the cards," for he has been warning Mr. Gladstone's friends that no single election will be allowed to dispose of the question. This we take to mean that even if a Home Rule bill should pass the House of Commons, he and his noble colleagues will throw it out in the House of Lords. But what if Mr. Gladstone should postpone Home Rule until after the reform of the House of Lords, which is a measure to which his party now stands committed? That would be a labor-saving course, which even the Irish would consent to; and even if the Lords should begin by throwing out that measure, it would only strengthen the Home Rulers in the Commons by forcing a new election on that issue.

The new Parliament cannot be chosen later than 1893, and it be would a violation of every precedent if it were not chosen by 1892. The usual course is for a ministry to watch for a turn of public opinion favorable to their party, and then to dissolve Parliament at once, one or two years before the expiration of the seven specified in the law of 1713. And there is every sign that Mr. Gladstone will be to the fore in the next House of Commons, as he is as fresh and vigorous as when he made his first great canvass of Midlothian, in 1880.

It would seem as though the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals had been called upon to second Leo XIII. in his manifesto against the statue to Giordano Bruno in Rome. Among others Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, has issued a pastoral letter to the churches of his diocese, in which he calls attention to the Pope's Allocution in a way which will not help forward his

work of establishing harmony between the Roman Catholic Church and American public opinion. Those who are not Catholics are inclined to ask whether any criticism of the spirit which animated the Roman municipality in erecting the statue should not have been accompanied with an expression of regret and pity over the tragedy which that statue commemorates. Even if Bruno were all that the Cardinal describes him, he also was a human being who was sent to the most painful of deaths for his opinions, and who preferred that death rather than lie about his convictions of the truth. Besides this, his is a case in which the responsibility of the Roman Church for an act of deadly persecution is beyond question. In most cases the share of the Church has been cloaked by handing the convicted heretic over to "the secular arm," with a recommendation to mercy, which has to be interpreted by the anathemas hurled at secular rulers who do not execute strict justice even to slaying upon obstinate heretics. In this case the "secular arm" was the arm of Pope Clement VIII., who condemned Bruno in his capacity of Churchman, and executed him in that of civil ruler of the States of the Church. Surely when such an event is recalled in any way to the attention of mankind, something more than personal abuse of the man thus sent to the stake is in order from the chiefs of the hierarchy, and especially from one who represents in the conclave a country of freedom.

PERHAPS Cardinal Gibbons knows more of Bruno than we do although we have been more or less familiar with his writings for a quarter of a century. We find little in them to justify what the Cardinal says of him. He was not "a wild theorizer," but one of the many writers of the age who had been fascinated by the Neo-Platonic philosophy, but also deeply influenced by Raymond Lully and Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus. There is indeed very little original in his work. He was not "a shameless writer," although he blended wit with argument, and had come to regard positive Christianity as a form in which great truths were veiled from the multitude, who could not but take things literally. He was no atheist; although his speculations about a world-soul had a pantheistic tendency, he yet repudiates any identification of the world-soul with the God outside nature, in whom he also believed. And never was it less true of a man that his "whole life breathed cowardice" than of Bruno, whatever may be said of his pride and his defiance of constituted authority. He was so constituted that he could not recognize authority in men far less learned and in many if not most cases not holier than himself.

A VERY remarkable statement as to the attitude of the Chinese people toward this country was made, (at a ministers' meeting), in Chicago, Monday, by Bishop Fowler, of the M. E. Church. He has just come from a tour around the world, and spent some time traveling in China. Commenting very severely—harshly, indeed,—on the Exclusion law of last year, he declared "with a slow emphasis," the report states, that this measure "will be paid for, some day, by the blood of some of America's best men," and went on to explain that while the people of China understand for themselves the action the United States has taken, the Government there is busily developing its strength in preparation for enforcing its demands upon other nations. "They are making great guns and ironclads," Bishop Fowler says, "and are manning them. In ten years a country with one-third the inhabitants of the globe will be ready to ask us what we meant by trifling with her treaty."

Apparently, the Bishop expects a war in ten years, when some of our "best men" may be slain by invaders from the Flowery Kingdom. It is hardly likely that this will happen. But it is true that the attitude of China toward the United States has been greatly affected by our latest Exclusion law. Its passage gave great offense at Peking,—not merely the matter but the manner of it,—and the disposition that has been shown to regard this country as a friendly power, more safe to deal with in matters of confidential finance than some others, was at once withdrawn.

The present policy of China is to carry on her railway construction, but to do it herself, without borrowing anything from other nations. The important railroad system which had already been begun is now being urgently pushed forward, and this, very truly, is an interior development which will greatly increase the strength of the empire for war as well as in peace.

THE elections for members of the new Imperial Parliament have been occupying the attention of the Japanese people. As the members are chosen, not directly by popular vote, but through the intervention of electors, after the fashion devised by Abbé Sieyès, the business is not got through so quickly as in England or America. Mr. Shiro Shiba, who graduated at our University some years ago, and held office under the government since his return to Japan, is a prominent candidate, and his election is expected.

As party divisions have not existed in the Island Empire since the overthrow of the Shogun's government in 1868, it might be supposed that our next neighbors to the East would take their politics mildly. This is not the case, however, at least in some localities. One town is so torn up between two parties, that they have boycotted each other as to both business and social intercourse. When a bridge in the town was swept away by a flood, each party built a bridge of its own, and neither of them permits any member of the other to use that which it constructed. From the violence of these disagreements, it is safe to infer that the difference of principle is not very wide or far-reaching. It is human nature to quarrel the hardest over the smallest issues.

#### REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

A RENEWED outbreak of trouble among the roads between St. Paul and Chicago, with a closer working of the money market causing fears of tight money, operated to give the stock market a weak spell the past week. It may be noted as a not unusual coincidence that it weakened immediately following the publication of an interview with Mr. Gould, in which he talked almost enthusiastically of the certainty of higher prices.

Apart from the rate disturbances, in which there is more noise than danger, the really bearish feature of the situation is the low price of our grain, especially corn. Corn has been selling in the Chicago market at a price which makes for the Iowa or Nebraska farmers a price of 15 to 20 cents per bushel for good grades. At this rate, they will not sell, the grain does not come to market, and the roads do not get the hauling of it. The enormous deliveries during August at Chicago were mainly of last year's surplus, which was marketed by the farmers to get room for the new crop. Unless the price rises, they will sell no more of the new than necessity compels. Fortunately there is some prospect that better prices will be got later. It is certainly no benefit to the country to have our western farmers forced to sell their products at rates which do not more than pay the cost of raising them.

The usual disturber in the Northwest, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road, is the disturber this time; but there was a new feature on this occasion. It announced that it had succeeded in getting eastern lines to pro-rate with it on business to the seaboard; that is, to share with it proportionately any through rate it might make from St. Paul to the sea, via Chicago. Some of the roads named as its allies promptly denied it. The New York and New England road, which was one named, did not. It did actually put out a pro-rating tariff; but it does business over the Erie from the Hudson river, and that road promptly notified the New England that it would have nothing to do with the pro-rating business, and the tariff must be withdrawn. The position of the trunk lines has been several times affirmed. They will take no part in the quarrels of the roads west of Chicago. Rates made by those roads to or from the seaboard must include the full regular rates of the trunk lines to or from Chicago. To allow pro-rating or cut rates would be to extend the area of disturbance, but not to remedy the trouble in any degree.

While the C. B. & N. is able to earn interest on its bonds, owing to some extent to the fostering care of the C. B. & Q., another rate disturber in the same territory has virtually had to confess bankruptcy. This is the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, commonly known as the "Stickney road," from the name of the President, who was the originator and builder. Portions of it were built with money procured from English capitalists, these being pieced out with some bankrupt links already in existence. It ends, however, not at Kansas City, but at St. Jo. After a career of rate-



cutting, in which it suffered most, a London house now issues a circular to the bondholders asking them to fund the next three years' coupons. The deficit on the fixed charges for the year ending June 30 is about half a million, the net earnings for the same period being but \$735,000. The securities are held almost exclusively in London, and the stock probably goes with the bonds. It is not here.

At last we have the Villard Northern Pacific scheme in an authoritative form. The circular, bearing the names of Mr. Villard and certain other large stockholders, among them that of J. B. Haggin, the owner of the famous Anaconda copper mines in Montana, invites the stockholders of the Company to meet on October 17 and unite with them—

In voting for a Consolidated Mortgage, under which no more than \$160,000,000 gold bonds shall be issued, having one hundred years to run, and bearing no more than 5 per cent. interest, and to be used as follows—every issue of the said bonds to be sanctioned by an affirmative vote of not less than nine out of the thirteen directors:

For the retirement of First, Second, and Third Mortgage Bonds, . . . . .	\$31,202,000
For the retirement of the existing branch bonds, . . . . .	26,000,000
For the construction, purchase, or lease of tributary roads, at a rate not exceeding \$30,000 per mile, . . . . .	18,000,000
For the acquisition, construction, and enlargement of terminals and stations, additional rolling stock, and betterments and renewals, not properly chargeable to operating expenses; for the surplus earnings due to the preferred stock under the plan of reorganization, and for premiums on prior mortgage bonds and other purposes, about, . . . . .	34,798,000
	<b>\$160,000,000</b>

In an interview supplemental to the circular, Mr. Villard says he and his friends have secured the necessary two-thirds majority of the preferred stock to vote the mortgage, and that there is no doubt about its being approved. But to make the issue of the bonds, an affirmative vote of 9 out of the 13 directors is required, hence Mr. Villard must secure that number at least. There is no doubt about his doing it, but in the interview, he says, in answer to the question whether the Board had been selected: "Not yet; we have not considered it formally at all so far, and for this reason: There has been a very extensive change of ownership in the preferred and common stocks in consequence of the recent rise in them. We are determined that the Board shall be strong, harmonious, and truly representative, and hence we intend to find out first from the stock ledger who the leading stockholders besides ourselves and friends are."

The second part of the circular gives the programme the new Board of Directors will be pledged to carry out, viz.:

2. In electing a Board of Directors, at the General Meeting of Stockholders to be held also on October 17, pledged to carry out the following programme:

(a.) That the Company offer alike to the holders of the \$37,172,577.91 of preferred and \$49,000,000 of common stock the privilege of subscribing at 85 for an amount equal to 15 per cent. of their respective holdings, viz.: \$12,925,800 of the new gold bonds to be issued under the Consolidated Mortgage, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

(b.) That there shall be set aside as a dividend reserve fund an amount in bonds equal to the surplus earnings due to the preferred stock under the plan of reorganization up to the end of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1889, which amount is officially reported to be \$2,844,000.

(c.) That a dividend of not less than one per cent. shall be paid quarterly, the first to be payable on January 1, 1890, to be preferred stockholders, out of the current net earnings, or, if they be insufficient, then out of the dividend reserve fund, until the net earnings shall justify larger dividends.

The plain meaning of the above is that the company starts out the new year with a sum of nearly \$3,000,000, to be realized from bond sales, with which to pay 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock. By the time this is exhausted, it may be that the road will actually be earning 4 per cent. on the preferred.

As a 4 per cent. dividend payer, Northern Pacific preferred will naturally be compared with other 4 per cent. dividend payers. Missouri Pacific pays 4 and sells about 75; New York Central pays the same, and sells about 108. There is large room for fluctuations in N. P. preferred between these two extremes of price, representing a stock in high credit and one with no particular credit at all.

#### THE SPOILS BUREAU'S CURRENCY.

THE political machine cannot run without grease. As it has not either moral convictions or enthusiasm, it must be kept greased,—either with cash, or with places which bring cash.

To meet the grease exigency,—always present, always pressing,—Mr. Quay and his associates, the officers of the Republican

National Committee, have devised a new plan. Simply it is to create their own money. The Spoils Bureau will put forth its distinctive and particular currency. The notes are already on exhibition, and they certify in each case that the holder has come forward and paid over the sum of ten dollars to the Bureau, with the promise that he will annually hereafter contribute a like sum. The engraving is said to be attractive, if not florid, and the signatures are Mr. Quay, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Platt's young man, Mr. Sloat Fassett. In the way of signatures nothing more could be desired, surely, unless General Mahone would kindly consent to countersign.

Several questions arise concerning this new currency. First and foremost, of course, is the vital one, Will it go? Will the market take it? Will it procure grease? Of course there are many people looking for places, who may feel that their prospect of success will be improved if they nobly offer up their ten dollars apiece to meet Mr. Quay's needs. Considering that in some districts, Mr. Quay's Congressmen have promised each of their,—and his, of course,—local post-offices to half a dozen aspirants, the total number of this anxious company must be large. Perhaps they will take the currency. Then there are people who are already fixed, but who do not feel sure of their fixity: they no doubt will take some. And besides there are the faithful followers of the Machine,—the Martins, the Gilkesons, and a host besides: of course they will want their full share.

It must be considered that this is not exactly fiat money. It may have a value. It may be redeemed, though on its face it makes no such promise. The uncertainty leaves room for hope, and hope, as everybody knows, is at the bottom of all financial operations. The note, though it be but a shinplaster in a certain sense, will have an implied significance to many eager place-seekers that its holder shall have a share of the Spoils, equal to and perhaps greater than the money sacrifice he makes in taking it. With such a character, it may be that the notes will float,—though not much, we apprehend among the "floaters" of Indiana. If we have fully understood Colonel Dudley, they do not take even promises to pay, much less mere intimations of payment.

A very important question bearing on the circulation of the notes must be, whether they are sanctioned by the Administration,—whether they are registered, so to speak. Not only is there the ordinary danger of overissue,—which may be great in the case of a popular currency like this,—but since the National Committee is not exactly the same thing as the President and Congress, there may be a danger that the money will eventually be repudiated. Of course, the Democratic National Committee could not be expected to take it up, and judging from the temper, which Mr. Cleveland at times exhibited, he might not, unless Mr. Gorman himself should very strongly insist. Its redemption, then, must depend upon Mr. Quay's having a firm hold at Washington, and upon his being allowed the possession of enough places to cover the issue. And whether his control will be firm enough, whether he has not overestimated the bulk of the spoils which remain in his hands, and so may not over-capitalize them, are questions which naturally will occur even to the eager struggler for a post-office, and which may deter him from excessive haste in absorbing the new currency. The distribution of places, after all, is only made complete by the official forms which emanate from the President, or his Cabinet officers, with the joint action, at times, of the Senate, and whether all these powers have definitely joined in this new financing is not distinctly announced.

It may be said, indeed, that the property which is capitalized by the new issue is not absolutely a possession of the Spoils Bureau. If we may illustrate the case from contemporary history, this currency will represent the Federal offices much in the same way that bonds issued by the Victoria poachers might represent the seals they hoped to get. Of course, they may make quite a catch,—and so may Mr. Quay and his associates,—but then again the revenue cutters may drive them away from the sealing grounds. In the like case, what capital stock will there be to rep-

resent this Spoils currency? How can it help falling in value, and perhaps ceasing to be taken? The melancholy consequence when, in face of a great issue of paper money, the issuing Bureau begins to fail, is too well known to need our dwelling upon so distressing a subject.

It would be unfair to the new financiers to deny them the credit of a novel scheme. The old methods of getting grease for the machine have always been perplexing, and toilsome, and often have been exasperating. Sometimes they have even involved risk. If, therefore, a great popular loan can be levied in this way, redeemable or not as circumstances may favor, it will be a happy stroke. But the samples of the notes that are given in the Pittsburg newspapers,—for that favored city seems to have been selected for floating the first series,—are unsatisfactory in one particular. They bear the face of Abraham Lincoln. To the American people, and to mankind, Abraham Lincoln stands as the representation of a pure, brave, and patriotic character. His portrait, therefore, is unsuitable for this currency. The Spoils Bureau should use the portraits of its own kind. There was Swartwout, who almost carried off the Treasury, in Jackson's time. There was Phipps, who took the lead roof from the Philadelphia almshouse. And here are the Congressmen who promise their post-offices five or six deep. These are the pictures to put on the Spoils currency. Let the Bureau do its work fitly.

#### MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY.

THOUGH Italy is of all modern countries the most direct heir of ancient architecture, modern Italian architects do not seem to have profited greatly by the heritage. In modern Italian buildings there is not only an utter want of originality (a fault which is perhaps pardonable in men who have before their eyes so many good ancient examples) but also an almost utter lack of that boldness and freedom which characterized those ancient examples. The towns around the head of the Gulf of Lyons, even though not long ago they may have formed part of Italy, are thoroughly French in their modern architecture. Cannes, Nice, Monaco, Monte-Carlo, and Mentone are as truly French as Biarritz, and French influence also extends considerably beyond the boundary line.

Genoa is in many respects a surprise to a stranger. Side by side with the narrow and crooked lanes,—sometimes not more than four feet across and spanned in many places by beams of stone to keep the tall houses apart,—are many fine streets of new houses, and building operations are in progress upon every available site around this rock-girt city. In the principal of these new streets, the system of entirely separate blocks or *palazzi*, with windows on all four sides and more or less of a *cortile* in the centre, similar to the older palaces of Galeazzo Avessi and other architects in the Via Garibaldi, etc., is carried out with considerable success. The finest of these new streets is the Via Assaroti, which like almost all the streets of Genoa ascends a sharp incline. The lower end of this row of palaces, the magnificent effect of which cannot be denied, descends to the esplanade and gardens known as the Spianata Acquasola, where the Genoese populace, nurse maids and children included, daily flock to enjoy the fresh air and the strains of a military band. Though the palaces of the Via Assaroti are occupied by more than a single family, the quarter is an aristocratic one, and the as yet unfinished church of the Vergine della Immacolata is a very aristocratic church, though exteriorly inartistic to ugliness. Internally this church is all marble and gold, the pilasters having carved white marble panels, the carving in relief upon a gold background. The general form is that of a Greek cross, the arms of which have a light open arcade above the main arches. The façade, (as is very usual in Italian churches) is as yet unfinished. A still larger modern church, not far from the end of the Spianata Acquasola, is to a great extent a copy on a smaller scale of St. Peter's at Rome. It has a centre dome of considerable size and four lower ones filling up the arms of the cross. The exterior is about as bad as paint, plaster, and an ungraceful outline can make it.

The greatest modern work of the Genoese is the construction of a new harbor, quays, etc., to effect which rather heavy taxes are placed upon all necessities of consumption coming into the city from the limited area of cultivable ground around it. The population of Genoa itself is now about 200,000. Adjoining it to the west is the populous suburb of Sanpieroarena, and this again is continuous with Sestri.

Between the general appearance of Genoa and that of Flor-

ence there is a great contrast. The former climbs in every direction up the sides of hills that are almost mountains, winding brick-paved paths leading up slopes that are sometime so steep that a hand-rail is needed along the sides, to rows of houses and detached villas that command splendid views of the bay and harbor; the latter nestles in a flat valley surrounded on all sides by hills, some of which are laid out as public gardens and promenades. For a short period the capital of all Italy, Florence overbuilt itself during its prosperity, and is now suffering comparative depression. Its newer streets call for but little notice, though the Lung Arno Amerigo Vespucci has some magnificence, and the Piazza Cavour is passable. The only important modern place of worship is the Synagogue, the dome of which is sufficiently conspicuous to attract attention in a general view which includes such grand features as Brunelleschi's dome, Giotto's campanile, and Arnolfo da Cambio's Palazzo Vecchio.

The greatest recent achievement of the Florentines is the completion of the façade of the Duomo, and here it must be confessed that De Fabris has done well. A criticism of the style is entirely out of place: the architect has adhered to that of the remainder of the church, and has so arranged the mosaics, carving, and sculpture that the ensemble can be compared without fear with the famous fronts of Siena and Orreto. The work was commenced in 1875, and was not concluded at the death of the architect on June 28, 1883.

The transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome, consequent upon the unification of Italy, was a death blow to the progress of the former, and the cause of a restless and feverish architectural activity in the latter city. New Old Rome, the Rome of the middle ages and Renaissance is quickly disappearing, and a brand-new face is being put upon every thing. Picturesqueness is fleeing and formal lines of very ordinary fronts on the two sides of wide streets are superseding the crooked lanes of yore. Rome feels the pulse of the present stirring age, and she is stirring, perhaps just a little too fast. Extensive areas shown upon maps a few years old as vineyards or gardens are now lines of streets—Rome is making strenuous efforts to fill the space included within her ancient walls. To the north, between the Pincian gardens and the Porta Salaria; to the south, up to the very doors of St. John Lateran; in the centre of ancient Rome, all around the railway station, building is being carried on energetically, and straight streets, piazzas, colonnades, are rising into being. Much of the former town has been pulled down, the Via Cavour, for example, is a fine new street running from near the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina by San Martino di Monti; and the line of streets between the Piazza Venezia and the Ponte San Angelo is being equally improved. There is little to like in the architecture; here and there a front attempts by a loggia at the angle of two streets, or by bold caryatides on each side of the entrance, to break away from the uniformity, but the efforts are few, the successes fewer.

The greatest changes are by the river. Here the old houses have been demolished throughout extensive areas, a strong retaining wall has been built for a considerable length on both sides of the river, and new structures show that a broad quay and colonnade are intended. An iron bridge spans the tortuous Tevere at the old Porta di Ripetta, and a more pretentious bridge named after the king, is in progress from the Via Tordinona. Back of the new retaining wall runs an intercepting sewer of large calibre, egg-shaped, as sanitary engineering requires, not circular like that of Philadelphia. Nor is Rome content to abide within her ancient walls, she is spreading out northeastwards to Sta. Agnese and northwestwards outside of the Porta del Popolo. Yet there are signs of a change for the worse. Building operations are in many places suspended, many finished piles are stuck all over with placards announcing an earnest desire to let, and the general aspect of the new street is one of half-desertion. Rome is already overbuilt—she must needs rest and wait. Should the proposed scheme to make Rome a port ever become a *fait accompli*, this indeed would bring new life to her, which at present has no commerce or manufacture worthy of mention—unless it be in the way of art.

The only really grand new building is the Basilica of San Paolo, which, spite of all its shortcomings is in many respects a finer and more satisfactory work than St. Peter's. Its four long rows of granite columns, dividing a five-aisled nave, its grand transept, its ancient tribune, its sumptuous yet uncomplicated decoration, render the interior more impressive than that of any other Roman church. It is a pity that the same praise cannot be bestowed upon the exterior, which is mean except upon the principle façade, and there gaudy.

New streets, railways, tram-cars, electric lighting, etc., have played havoc with old Rome's picturesqueness, yet all ruins of importance are cared for, and every day of quite a long stay may be spent in looking at some fresh sight. There is one little draw-



back to sightseeing in Rome and in all the old Italian towns, and that is the danger of being run over. The streets (except the new ones) have no sidewalks, and the drivers seem to have the right of way. Mad driving brings no fines—it is the pedestrian's fault if he is in the road. A near relative of a high Roman dignitary was run over a few days ago, but the driver of the tram-car was exonerated, yet he and all his brethren drive along the steep slope of the Via Nazionale near the Forum of Trajan (which was where the accident occurred) at a speed that would earn fine or imprisonment in the United States.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

#### A FORGOTTEN AUTHOR.

IN a life of thirty-two years, to have written over a dozen novels, many of which sold in tens of thousands every year, and, with the magic of success, changed their author from an unknown beggar into a man of fame; to have been a successful dramatist, a public speaker and lecturer; to have founded an order for the universal brotherhood of mankind, of which he was the head, and whose branches extended throughout the country; to have been praised by statesmen and scholars; to have made his name a household word throughout the land—and then to have been so far forgotten, thirty years later, that his books cannot be found in any of the stores of New York City, and the actuality of his existence had become the subject of inquiry in the columns of newspapers,—such is not often the fate of a man.

Yet there is such an example in one whose life was spent within the walls of Philadelphia. This was George Lippard. He died in 1854, and within a few days past the inquiry was made in a New York journal whether there ever had been such a man, the questioner saying he had asked everywhere at the bookstores, and could learn of no author of that name.

Lippard was born on a farm near Yellow Springs, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and from thence came when a boy to Germantown. It was while, as a restless truant, he wandered along the banks of the Wissahickon, that he drank the intoxication of the legends of that wild stream, and acquired the love for nature which everywhere appeared in the work of after years. He was intended for the ministry, and his early training was fashioned to that end; but the death of his father and mother, and the loss of the little property they had left, seems to have forced a change upon him. He was for a while in the family of a Methodist divine in Dutchess county, New York, but grew dissatisfied and returned to Philadelphia, where he spent his days wandering along the Wissahickon, and his nights in an abandoned house on Franklin Square. This venerable building had, in its day, been a very grand affair, and the wanderer is said to have had a hundred rooms or more to choose from, but was compelled to sleep on chairs, with a valise as a pillow. The loneliness of the empty place, the rattle of the doors, the fancied footsteps at night, the voices of the wind in the chimney, and all those weird noises that haunt such a dwelling may have given him some of those realistic impressions that are found in his most popular book "The Quaker City."

He at last secured a position as an office boy with William Badger, a lawyer of note; but the future author was too restless for the confinement of the work there, and only longed for the woods and the cry of the eagle over crags of the stream he loved so well. He soon abandoned the law, and resumed his wandering existence. But the necessities of daily life would not let him be at ease, and through the influence of an artist friend, in whose garret he sometimes slept, Lippard secured employment as a writer on the *Spirit of the Times*, then edited by John DuSalle.

Without previous education as a man of letters, he made a mark at once. His lively humor, his fierce satire, and his utter indifference to the subject attacked, soon brought him into notice, and his paragraphs were widely quoted throughout the press of the country. The dreams of his restless boyhood then took shape, and he wrote a novel "The Ladye Annabel," full of mysticism, and intended, as he said, to picture the glory and gloom of the age of chivalry. This book appeared when Lippard was but twenty years of age, and immediately made a hit. It is full of love, revenge, and romance, and the characters are thrilling people who do everything at high-pressure. Following this came "Herbert Tracy," and then "The Quaker City," which set the world of that day agog with excitement. This novel was a weird and awful book—an attack on society, in which Lippard spoke with the frankness of a Frenchman, and the venom of an insane man. There were threats made of assassinating him, but these seem to have merely added to the popularity of the work without disturbing its author. Society in Philadelphia was divided into factions. The laboring class was on the author's side, but the press, generally, condemned the story as vicious and unnatural, and people in high places, who were said to have appeared as characters in the

book, were outraged. A dramatist adapted the story for the stage, and it was advertised for production at the Chestnut Street Theatre. The opponents of the book swore that the play should not be performed, while its friends as strongly insisted that it should. As the night of the initial representation drew near, popular excitement increased to such an extent that a riot was threatened, and the Mayor was forced to interfere. On the evening fixed, a large crowd gathered about the theatre, and threats were made of burning the building. Finally, the Mayor, after consulting with Mr. Lippard, announced to the crowd that it was the author's desire that the play should not go on. More than one hundred thousand copies of "The Quaker City" were sold, and it was re-published in London, and also in Germany, where it was issued over the name of Frederick Gerstaker, a German author of some repute. "Blanche of Brandywine," "Washington and His Generals," "Legends of Mexico," "Paul Ardenheim," "The Nazarene," "The Monks of the Wissahickon," and a great number of other works followed each other in rapid succession. In 1845 Lippard made his appearance as a dramatist, and a temperance play of his was produced with much success both in Philadelphia and New York. He soon after founded "The Brotherhood of the Union," a secret order for the fostering of the union of the good against the bad, of friends against the enemies of mankind, and of workers against idlers, the plan of which had long been in his mind.

From his boyhood Lippard had passionately loved Rose Newman, a young Philadelphia girl, and it was her devotion and encouragement that helped him amid the many troubles of his short life. She seems to have been a gentle, womanly sweetheart, and without the nervous excitement of her lover. The success of Lippard's novels at last rendered their marriage possible, and at his request the wedding took place at night on the banks of the Wissahickon. On a great rock, high over the turbulent stream, with a full moon trembling amid the whispering pines, and in their ears the thousand voices of the woods at night, the ceremony was performed. Their married life appears to have been happy; two children were born to them; but both these and the wife died before Lippard himself. Under the pressure of his work his health began to give way, and he was attacked by consumption. The loss of wife and children so affected him that at one time he seems to have contemplated suicide; but death in a natural form relieved him of his troubles very shortly after.

Lippard was a handsome man, tall, broad shouldered, with deep hazel eyes, sensitive lips, high cheek bones, dark skin, and long hair. He was quite independent in his manners and dress but always a gentleman, and was deeply loved by those who knew him, as a friend. He was not a favorite with the critics of his day, however, and doubtless there is much in his books which deserves censure; but his private life was quite above taint, and his soul was filled with a reverence for all things lofty and pure; his exaltation of manhood, and his deep respect for women, are always apparent, even in his most violent passages. He hated oppression, and his sympathy for the poor and down-trodden grew to be a mania with him that carried him to extremes in his views of social questions. His existence was a struggle for necessities to the last, and yet he never descended to the level of a hack writer. He abandoned himself to impulse, and with a pen that seemed dipped in fire gave his feelings to the world with such marvelous rapidity that the whole of his literary work was done in little over a decade. In this haste lies one reason for the early death of his books. In addition he was careless as to revision, and his writings are full of repetitions and redundancies, and minor faults of style. Yet his legends of the American Revolution, and his pictures of the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Ticonderoga, and other places, and his portraits of Washington, Clinton, Arnold, Warren, André, and others, contain work that the future historian and the lover of literature may not altogether slight. The spirit of patriotism is in them all.

We close his books with the same feeling that we have at our hearts over many of the writers of the present day—regret that what is so good should not have been better; with the knowledge that concentration of effort and ideas, revision of style, and a welding of one work into a harmonious whole would have left a far more lasting remembrance behind.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

WE have received the sixth number of the quarterly *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, published for the American Folk-Lore Society by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. As in previous numbers, our aborigines take the lion's share, occupying four articles. By far the most interesting is Miss Fletcher's "Leaves from an Omaha Note-Book," describing the courtship of the young Indians in a graceful and sympathetic way. Next in point of in-

terest we, as Pennsylvanians, place the third of Mr. W. J. Hoffmann's articles on the "Folk-Lore of the Pennsylvania Germans," which is made up of tales and proverbs in their *patois*, with translations. In the "Notes" there is a great variety of matters, one being a continuation of the discussion as to the reality of Voodooism among the negroes of this continent. Dr. H. N. Bryan of our city is given as authority for the statement that the Voodoo sorcerers "hold meetings in Philadelphia, at which they perform horrid rites, and are able to make themselves known to each other by secret signs."

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THE School and College vacation is coming to an end, and both are resuming their work with large numbers in attendance and high hopes. Yet there always is a friction in the transition from rest to labor, which is felt even by those who are most attached to their work. It is not that idleness is loved so much as that change is disliked. The very people who begrudge the break-off from work in June, and would be glad to go on with it if that were wise, also feel a certain repugnance to resuming it. There is a high as well as a low way of saying with the great Apostle: "I have learnt in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." It is seen in the dislike of going to bed when one is up, and of getting out of bed when one is in. It is this tendency in our nature which has carried the dinner-hour over from noon to any time between five and seven o'clock, and transferred bed-time from sun-down to midnight. So the first few days of resumption are days of drag to most people, but only those to any one who is worth his salt. Then the wheels begin to fit into the old grooves, and work is found pleasanter than rest ever can be to a people like ourselves. A few days ago we were discussing this with a venerable ex-president of one of our colleges, who has just laid down his labors in his seventy-fourth year, after a long and useful career. Just because his work as a teacher was over, September had become a melancholy month to him, and he hardly could realize he had no classes to go back to.

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In our own University the term opened with large classes, and with a remarkable harmony among the working forces. During vacation changes have been made in the college building which will much better adapt it for its uses. The great need for more room has been somewhat relieved by the removal of the Law School to quarters in the city proper, and will be still further so when the completion of the new Library Building enables the removal of the books to their new quarters, and thus adds two class-rooms to the present number. In the ground-story admirable workshops have been fitted up for the departments of dynamical and electrical engineering, besides improved accommodation for the students. The Library Building already shows that it will be much the handsomest in the group on the college grounds, besides being one of the most admirable in its internal arrangements. Alike its materials, its proportions, and its details are gratifying to the eye, and will stand comparison with any collegiate edifice in the country, not excepting Sevier Hall in Cambridge.

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In some quarters the question of college expenses is once more under discussion. While there is no constraint to prevent a student at any of the great Universities from living on any scale of expense he may choose to adopt, in those whose students are closely associated in dormitory life, there is a standard of expense to which a young man must conform or he will be apt to lose caste. And as might have been expected, this standard is much too high, and the sons of people in moderate circumstances are obliged to live at a cost which is seriously burdensome to their fathers. For this reason many students are sent to the smaller colleges of the West, whose fathers are graduates of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and who would be glad to have their sons graduate there also. It is one of the advantages of the city colleges that the young men enjoy a personal independence in this matter, which would be impossible under the dormitory system.

#### THE SITUATION OF CANADA.

From The Week, Toronto, Sept. 13.

WE have yet to find the man of intelligence and foresight who believes it possible for Canada to retain its present status for any considerable length of time. That radical change of some kind is inevitable in the near future, is, unless we greatly misread the indications, the fixed impression of the great majority of Canadian thinkers. It is not strange that this should be so, and that it should give rise to a growing unrest. The Colonial relation, as a first stage in the process of national development, is natural and beneficent. As a permanent condition for five or six millions of people, having both genius and training for self-government, and possessing a country covering half a continent, it would be un-

natural and humiliating. England herself would despise her degenerate sons if they were content to cherish no higher ambition. We see no reason to doubt that in the minds of many of the foremost British statesmen of past and present times, ultimate independence is regarded as the only legitimate goal of each of the great colonies, now in the higher stages of national development.

If argument were needed to show that the Colonial relation, as now existing between Canada and Great Britain, cannot be permanent, it would scarcely be necessary to do more than point to what takes place when one of those disputes which "True Canadian" regards as inevitable between two countries in such proximity as Canada and the United States, arises. What could be more vexatious and, may we not add, ineffective, than the present roundabout method? Canada, however aggrieved, perhaps by the mere excess of zeal of some United States subordinate official, cannot go direct to Washington for frank and manly discussion. "It is no matter," as the American journals just now are telling us with more truth than courtesy, "what Canada thinks." The remonstrance intended for the Washington administration has to be forwarded to London, there, perhaps, to be pigeon-holed for an indefinite period to await the leisure of Imperial statesmen, whose hands are more than full of matters of pressing interest nearer home, and who, at best, cannot be expected to give the time and attention necessary to a mastery of the case, in its implications and details. If they should be at times disposed to be somewhat impatient of the importunate colony, which seems so prone to get them into trouble with the great nation with which they have the strongest reasons, financial and political, for wishing to remain at peace, who could blame them? . . . We are not blaming England. We are simply hinting at facts which illustrate the present working of the colonial relation and show why it is rapidly becoming intolerable.

Assuming, then, that radical change must come, what shall it be? Annexation is out of the question. On that, all, with insignificant exceptions, seem agreed. Imperial Federation as a grand idea has many attractions, but, every effort to bring it down from the clouds, and within the limit of definite and practical conceptions, has so far failed. May we not go further, and say that every such effort has thus far but resulted in making the impracticability of the dream more apparent? We have dealt with it before and need not repeat our arguments. Suffice it to say that one of its prime, indispensable conditions, the setting up of a power or tribunal of some sort superior in authority to the British Parliament, is such a condition that its mere statement is equivalent, for every one who recalls the history, traditions, and present prestige of the British Parliament, to a *reductio ad absurdum*. What, then, remains? Independence or—nothing. The gist of the arguments so forcibly urged against Independence may be given in three words, weakness, poverty, ingratitude. Independent Canada would, unquestionably, be weak in comparison with her mighty neighbor. What then? Has no nation, in this age of civilization and Christianity, any right to exist but that measured by its military and naval strength? Are there no free and independent weak nations, dwelling in peace and safety beside stronger ones, in Christendom? Did little Switzerland go to the wall when her autonomy was threatened the other day by her great neighbor? Pushed to its logical conclusion, the argument from weakness would leave room for but one nation in the world, as there can be but one absolutely the strongest. And so with the argument from comparative poverty. It is unfortunate, though perhaps unavoidable, that Canada is so deeply in debt, but that makes all the stronger reason why she should do all in her power to attract capital and population for the development of her great resources. The idea that nothing could be done without an immense army and navy, and a large and costly diplomatic service is an Old World idea. We see no reason why the New should not introduce a new and better order of things. Suppose, for instance, Canada's first act, as an independent nation, should be to enter into a treaty with the United States, providing that every dispute then existing, or afterwards arising, should be settled by arbitration in a manner definitely outlined and fixed. We have no great admiration for the character and methods of the professional politicians across the border, but we have sufficient faith in the good sense and Christian integrity of the people, and the honest friendliness they would have for a kindred American nation, to believe that they would promptly enter into such an arrangement. And then what further need of costly armaments?

"Georgia must soon begin building school-houses," writes President Candler, of Emory College. "The country schools are miserably housed in many cases. Except for college buildings and for school-houses erected in certain cities, towns, and counties, by local taxation, I do not believe Georgia has spent a dollar for school buildings in fifty years. If the State has done so it has entirely escaped my notice."



## REVIEWS.

A DICTIONARY OF THE TARGUMIN, THE TALMUD BABLI, AND YERUSHALMI, AND MIDRASHIC LITERATURE. Compiled by M. Jastrow, Ph. D. London: Trübner & Co. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Parts I., III. Pp. 288. 1886-1888.

IT is a matter for surprise that in an American city far off from the manuscript treasures of London, Rome, St. Petersburg, or Berlin, a scholar should have undertaken the great work of the preparation of a lexicon of the languages of the Post-Biblical Jewish literature. Without a critical edition of the texts, without a concordance or anything that even approaches one, without a satisfactory guide in the shape of a grammar of the language, without any satisfactory work on its phonetics, the task seems appalling to a degree hardly to be comprehended by one not familiar with the subject. Add to this the fact that the larger part of the works to be examined cover every department of science known to the ancients, abounding in technical terms of the Roman law, of Greek philosophy, mingled with Persian and probably Babylonian idiomatic expressions, in an orthography almost purely phonetic, or at least without any designed attempt at historical spelling, and we must award the highest praise to Dr. Jastrow for possessing the courage to devote his life to this great work. He brings to the task an intimate acquaintance with the literature to be extracted, an exceptionally good training in the Latin and Greek tongues, indispensable to an intelligent understanding of the etymology of the post-Biblical Hebrew idiom, thorough familiarity with and cautious use of the most recent textual criticism, and a keen insight into the historical perplexities of Talmudic literature.

The work comes, too, opportunely. Oriental scholarship all over the world has witnessed a remarkable revival during the past quarter of a century—a revival which has spread rapidly to English speaking countries, and more especially to America. At first there was a disposition to slight the Talmudic idiom, chiefly because of the poverty of apparatus for its investigation. But within the last ten, one might almost say, five years, the Syriac scholar, the Assyriologist, and the Semitic comparative philologist have suddenly awakened to the fact that many of their problems must lie unsolved until the language of the Talmud and of the literature that clustered about it is clearly understood. From other than the purely philological point of view there is a new interest in the Talmudic literature. Jewish history and literature are being cultivated for their own sake, for the history of theology, for the geography and ethnography of the ancient world. And so scientists of various departments of research will directly or indirectly benefit through the publication of this work.

To descend to details, the arrangement is excellent. Only a strictly alphabetical classification could be of service to a student of the language. The improvements to the texts are numerous and valuable,—some drawn from manuscripts, and some no doubt only awaiting the discovery of new manuscripts for their confirmation. The careful identification of proper names of places and people will be invaluable for the future historian. The work itself is singularly free from printers' errors, considering the difficult nature of the typography and the distance of the press.

Passing hurriedly, as is the custom of reviewers, over the numerous excellent features of the work, we proceed to examine its peculiarities. The most marked is the tendency to derive words from Semitic stems. This feature, which at present meets with much adverse criticism, will, in the end, there can be small doubt, commend itself to Semitic scholars. The opposition is based chiefly on an imperfect understanding of the morphology of the language, in whose treatment our author is far ahead of most of his fellow workers. Not that we follow Dr. Jastrow in all of his derivations of words hitherto supposed to be Greek from Semitic stems. But we most emphatically approve of the general tendency against the old plan of the Talmudic lexicographers to label every difficult word "Greek." There are possibly a half dozen of words whose Semitic origin Dr. Jastrow will in all probability himself give up, but in the main we feel that this innovation will gain the support of scholars. Another particular, hardly to be called a peculiarity, since it has been indulged in to a greater or less degree by all Hebrew lexicographers, is the setting up of bi-consonantal roots to explain the stems of the language. This introduces a serious element of uncertainty. The setting up of such stems is in a large degree purely subjective and will probably always remain so. It would have been much safer to adopt the generalization of Professor Whitney, (we believe), and consider combinations of consonants which served for the building of forms, roots. The other view of roots belongs to psychology rather than to philology. If, however, Dr. Jastrow after fully considering the dangers with which the plan was fraught, was still decided to attempt to trace bi-consonantal roots, he might have avoided one source of error by a more copious use of the

cognate languages. He derives *emesh*, "evening" for example, from a root *a . . m*; but Assyrian *mushu* would certainly seem to teach that the primitive Semitic root of this word was just as likely *m . . sh*. *Athar*, "place" is considered a denominative form *atha* "to come;" yet it seems quite certain that it is but the regular Aramean form of the Hebrew relative *asher*, which meant once simply "where" and is the equivalent of Assyrian *ashru*, "place." A single instance will suffice to show how purely a subjective matter the original meaning of even a stem is. From a root set up our author infers that *agam*, "to be in grief" meant originally "to be bent." Derived from this stem there is a word *agma* which means "stagnant water, marsh." Is not the inference just as good that the stem meant "to be troubled, disturbed"?

A more frequent comparison with Assyrian might have lent additional support to some of our author's Semitic derivations. *Atad*, thorn, occurs in the inscription of Sardanapalus. For *emurim* "devoted objects, sacrifices," which is considered Greek even by Strack, in his edition of *Yoma*, there is the Assyrian stem *amaru*, "to dedicate;" *isparwa*, "forerunner" may be explained by and assist in explaining Assyrian *shaparu*, "to send;" at all events it is difficult to understand why this word was not explained in connection with *osparna*; a derivation from Latin *explorator viae* is difficult to believe beside being against the author's own principles. *Ebbul*, "city gate" finds a parallel in Assyrian *abulu*, and *ebba* "thicket" in *abu*.

It is not necessary to multiply instances to show the value of a greater use of the comparative method.

These suggestions are offered with every respect for the author's method and scholarship. They simply lead to the conclusion that in these days of specialization it is impossible for one man, however many-sided, to write a dictionary, encyclopædic in scope, which will become a standard. We believe Dr. Jastrow's collections and his understanding of his subject to be unrivalled, and that it is only a question of the introduction of a constant comparison with the cognate languages, and a conforming to the latest results of comparative Semitic philology and morphology in the matter of roots, whether his great work (which we trust he will be able to see to a conclusion) will become a standard for all time or whether it shall serve the present needs of the student and become a rich storehouse for some future lexicographer.

CYRUS ADLER.

ABRISS EINER GESCHICHTE DER EVANGELISCHER KIRCHE IN AMERIKA, im neunzehnten Jahrhundert. Von Adolf Zahn, Doktor der Theologie. Pp. 127. Stuttgart: J. F. Steinkopf. 1889.

Of late years there has been a considerable awakening of interest in the Church History of America among the theologians of Germany. Dr. Renée Gregory, our former townsman, has been requested to lecture on the subject at Leipzig, where he holds his professorship. The newer summaries of recent Church History in Kurtz, E. L. Th. Henke (1880), G. Koffmane, the continuator of Herzog (1887), and the new edition of Herzog's Real Encyclopædie have given far more space to the subject than formerly was thought necessary, although no German needs very much space to tell all he knows about it.

Dr. Zahn writes from a somewhat peculiar point of view. He is one of the very few zealous Calvinists left among the theologians of Germany, where the union of the Reformed with the Lutheran Church has resulted in obliterating the former in a theological sense. He comes to the study of our Church History with a certain exultation, as illustrating the greatness of Calvinism. He has taken some pains to collect the most available sources of information, although he often makes mistakes in weighing and interpreting their statements. And he has given a sketch of the subject, which with all its defects, is likely to be useful to investigators on the Continent.

Our doctor is not an unqualified admirer of the religious life of America, by any means. He thinks there are advantages in the connection of Church and State which we very seriously miss. Yet he does justice to the abundance of American giving for the support of ecclesiastical and educational institutions. He admires the national respect for the Bible and for Sunday, which he regards as of great moral worth in the presence of "so many unpleasant, yea, horrible phenomena of American life." Among these last he enumerates "the absence of class distinction!" But our worst and deepest fault in religiousness is a certain legalism—*gesetzlichkeit*—which he traces to the influence of Methodism and its Arminian creed. We try to take the kingdom by violence, and quote Christ's words of reproof as though he commended that way of procedure. Hence a spiritless and unspiritual manufacture of religious emotion and activity, as in a factory, without any practical reliance upon the leadings of Divine grace and enlightenment.

As might be expected, he likes our Temperance movement as

little as he does our revivalists. He praises the movement for its lucidity in facing the facts of the case, but adds that "American energy, which pushes everything to the extreme, stops short of nothing but total abstinence, so as to banish completely wine, the noblest gift of the Earth; yes even to commend the use in the communion of unfermented wine, of which Palestine knows nothing."

He observes that his countrymen would be much more thought of in America, if they were less hostile or indifferent to religion. Of every fifty German immigrants, one goes regularly to church, nine attend irregularly, and forty not at all.

He then takes up the separate denominations into which our Christendom is divided. Of course he has something to say of our innumerable sects, but does not observe how very few of them are of American origin. We need not follow him into details, but we observe not a few mistakes. In several instances English theologians are credited to America, and those of one denomination to another. The whole development of New England theology from Jonathan Edwards to Dr. Taylor of New Haven, is told as though it had occurred inside the Presbyterian Church. The Auburn Declaration of 1833, adopted by a Convention of New School Presbyterians, is made the work of the Theological Seminary in that town. And so with many other slips. When he comes to the Missouri Lutherans, it does his Calvinistic heart good to tell how their great theologian, Dr. Walther, was too soundly logical to rest in the "synergism" of modern Lutheranism, but reproclaimed the predestinarian doctrines of Luther and of the *Formula Concordiæ*, although Delitzsch and Luthardt from Germany tried to undo his work.

The book closes with a review of the religious and benevolent societies, and a glance at the religious condition of other parts of the continent.

**CHRISTIANITY AND AGNOSTICISM.** A Controversy. Consisting of Papers by Henry Wace, D. D., Prof. Thomas H. Huxley, the Bishop of Peterborough, W. H. Mallock, Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Pp. 329. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Somebody has expressed a regret that in the great controversy between Puritan and Churchman, which continued over from the reign of Elizabeth to that of James, the real leaders—Cartwright and Hooker—never crossed swords with each other, each of them undertaking to do battle with lesser men on the other side. We have the same feeling in this case of the controversy about Agnosticism. Dr. Tyndall selected his antagonist in Dr. Mozeley, and when James Martineau took up the glove cast down at Belfast, it was only in a supplementary "note" to his address that that incisive criticism was noticed. Prof. Huxley charges down upon Dr. Henry Wace, a man of no standing in either theology or philosophy, although Dr. Martineau, Mr. Hutton, and others have discussed the question of the limitations of our knowledge of the unseen in an exhaustive way without receiving any answer. And throughout, both controversialists seem to avoid taking the real issue by the horns. At the end of it we are no more enlightened as to the merits of the greatest controversy of the age than before.

Prof. Huxley says some good things, especially his contrast of Christianity with Positivism. And Dr. Wace makes a good point in pushing the self-evidencing truth of the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer into the fore front of the controversy, reminding his readers that it is not a question of dogmas or of miracles that is at stake. But altogether, we do not find that either of them grapples with the points made by the other.

Bishop Magee's appearance is chiefly on the title-page. Mr. Mallock practices his usual intellectual gymnastics in the defense of a cause he does not believe in. And Mrs. Humphrey Ward's discussion of the relations of German to English theology is lugged in, we suppose to fill up the book, as it has no bearing on the Agnostic controversy. Mrs. Ward is a theist, not an Agnostic.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

**THE** new "Portrait Catalogue" of their books, for the season of 1889-90, issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, is truly a very handsome piece of printing, and a very interesting bibliographical work. It contains a large addition of authors and books derived from the purchases from Messrs. Ticknor & Co., and there are seven new portraits—Edward Bellamy, Joel Chandler Harris, Blanche Willis Howard, Ellen Olney Kirk, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, and Justin Winsor. Altogether there are now 48 portraits in the Catalogue. An excellent feature of the new edition is the index, which is now arranged not only by titles but by subjects.

Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert will shortly issue a book entitled "An Appeal to Pharaoh: A Radical Solution of the Negro Problem."

Dr. James McCosh is about to publish a treatise on metaphysics called "First and Fundamental Truths."

D. C. Heath & Co. announce for early publication Volume II. of "Historiettes Modernes," by C. Fontaine, Professor of French at Washington.

The German Booksellers' Union, in Leipzig, has decided to have during the winter months, classes for the instruction of booksellers' assistants, in addition to those already held for apprentices. The instruction will include the English and French languages, the laws and customs of the book trade, and book-keeping by double entry.

The fourth volume of Mr. Hutchinson's "Practice of Banking" is in preparation in London, and is expected to be ready towards the close of the year. It is understood that the earlier volumes are out of print.

A volume of selections from Schopenhauer, entitled "Religion: a Dialogue, and Other Essays," translated by Mr. T. B. Saunders, is in the press of Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London.

Messrs. Ward Lock & Co.'s useful and popular "Universal Instructor" is to be reissued in monthly parts, with a new supplement, including an important series of articles on natural history, geography, biography, etc.

A popular edition of Luther's works is about to be published in Germany under the title of "Luther's Werke für das Christliche Haus." The collection, which will be issued in parts, will consist of four series. Each series will be provided with a different portrait of the author, and a "Life of Luther" will form the conclusion of the collected works, which will be edited by the well known theological writers, Buchwald, Köstlin, Rade, and Ewald.

Macmillan & Co. are to commence in October the publication of a uniform edition of F. Marion Crawford's popular novels at 3s. 6d. each.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce new and cheaper editions of E. B. Washburne's "Recollections of a Minister," and Lester Wallack's "Memoirs of Fifty Years."

A book of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, called "Notes on Sport and Ornithology," translated by Mr. C. Danford, is to be published in London this season.

Fanny Lewald, who recently died at Dresden at the age of seventy-eight, was the most noted novelist of her sex in Germany. Her father was a Hebrew merchant. She traveled with him a great deal, and spent much time on the Baltic coast. At first she wrote fairy tales, but finally devoted herself to novels on political and social motives.

D. C. Heath & Co. will publish at once a translation of Lindner's "Empirical Psychology," by Charles De Garmo, Ph. D., of the Illinois Normal University.

Charlotte M. Yonge's new historical story is about ready. Its title is "The Canning Woman's Grandson; a Tale of Cheddar a Hundred Years Ago." The publisher is Thomas Whittaker.

It is said when the late Congressman and literarian, S. S. Cox, was told—but a little time before his death—that there was a chance he might recover, he replied with unfailing wit that he would take it.

Madame Carrette, formerly "reader" to the Empress Eugénie, has just finished another volume of her "Souvenirs of the Tuileries." She treats of the period of stirring events which led to the fall of the Empire, embracing the declaration of war with Prussia, the departure of Napoleon the Third for the seat of action, the Regency, and the Final Collapse. Messrs. Dean & Son, London, will publish immediately a translation of this work. The translation is called "My Mistress the Empress Eugénie; or, Court Life at the Tuileries."

"Pilgrim's Progress" has been done into the Chinese dialect of Amoy, and the statement is made that this is the eighty-third language or distinctive dialect in which Bunyan's work has appeared.

Cassell & Co. announce "Dante Gabriel Rossetti as Designer and Writer," by his brother William M. Rossetti.

The Austro-German poet, R. Hamerling, whose death was announced a few weeks ago, has left a number of unpublished lyrical poems, diaries, and articles, in addition to a comprehensive philosophical work in several volumes, the title of which is, in accordance with the deceased poet's special directions, not yet to be divulged.

The Worthington Company make headway with their "Banner Library," which now includes a number of standard, and attractive current books. The next addition to it will be "My Good Friend," by A. Belot, translated by Edward Wakefield.

Maurice Dudevant Sand, son of Mme. George Sand, died last



week in Paris aged 66. He had made reputation as a painter\* and a man of letters.

A translation by T. A. Symonds of "The Memoir of Count Grozzi," with an Essay on Italian impromptu comedy, is to be published by Scribner & Welford.

Messrs. Longmans have in press "The Melbourne Papers" and "Epochs of American History."

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce under the title of "Musical Moments," a volume of poetical quotations on the subject of music. The name of the compiler is not given.

Herbert Spenser is stated to have completed his autobiography. It will not be published, however, until after his death.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Ward) has been writing a story whose scenes are in the life of Christ. She has had assistance from her husband in this work. She is preparing a story of an earlier period, the time of Daniel.

Mr. Joseph Pennell's new work, "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmanship," which will be published at an early date, will contain illustrative examples in photogravure from many eminent artists, as Leighton, Du Maurier, Lambourne, and Crane.

"The Duchess," the heretofore anonymous author of "Molly Bawn," and other lively novels, is now definitely named—in Messrs. Tillotson's syndicate—as Mrs. Hungerford.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway is making personal investigations in Virginia for his historical and biographical introduction to the volume of unpublished letters of Washington which he is editing for the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn. This introduction will deal critically with existing traditions, and among its discoveries will be facts showing that four years of Washington's childhood—those between his third and seventh year—were passed on the estate known as Mount Vernon. On Washington's early love affairs some new light will also be shed.

Professor Edward Dowden is writing a monograph contrasting the criticism of life of Matthew Arnold and Robert Browning.

Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. state that "Lucas Malet has almost finished for them an important three-volume novel dealing with a somewhat delicate problem of modern society. The story, which is chiefly concerned with the effects produced in after-years by the youthful weakness and wrong-doing of its male protagonist, is the most ambitious in aim as yet attempted by the author of 'Colonel Enderby's Wife,' and is likely to excite considerable criticism on account of its outspokenness."

Messrs. Putnam's Sons announce "The Constitutional History of the United States as seen in the Department of the American Law." It is a collection of papers by various well known lawyers.

The new Canadian copyright law provides that a work to obtain copyright must be printed and published in Canada within one month from its first appearance elsewhere; and that such works must be registered at the Ministry of Agriculture before or simultaneously with their first publication elsewhere. Protection is granted for twenty-eight years.

An historical work entitled "Brandenburg-Preussens Colonialpolitik," from the pen of the jurist, Dr. Schück, is expected to be issued shortly in Germany. The first volume will contain an historical account of the colonial policy of Brandenburg-Prussia, whilst the second will be devoted to a collection of documentary evidence.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

WITH the opening number of Volume X. of *Good Housekeeping*, November 9, Helen Campbell is to take charge of an editorial department to be entitled "Woman's Work and Wages."

Twenty-five artists engaged upon the Harper periodicals have received awards, in medals and honorary mention, at the Paris Exposition. This is a high, if indirect, distinction for those publications.

Beginning with the new volume, in October, the *English Illustrated Magazine* will be printed in a new type, and the letterpress will be printed across the page; the magazine will also be increased in size. During the year, there will appear a series of illustrated papers by the Princess Christian; a series of illustrated sporting articles by men prominent in the sporting world, including one on yacht racing, by the Earl of Dunraven. Special efforts will be made to interest American readers. The editor promises a series of articles on the great routes of travel throughout the world, beginning with an account of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the new ocean route to Australia.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co have followed the example of several other publishing houses in issuing a literary bulletin. They call it *New Publications*.

Mr. Val Prinsep, the English artist, has written a novel which is to run for a year through the pages of *Longman's*.

The mysterious new Boston periodical scheme has taken shape. It appears that several experienced journalists have united with capitalists in the formation of the Transatlantic Publishing Co., which will issue in a few weeks the first number of a large semi-monthly called *The Transatlantic: A Mirror of European Life and Letters*. The new paper, it is promised, will present the cream of the interesting and important news and literary matter which is found in the daily, weekly, and monthly press of Europe.

Captain King's new story, which will appear in the October *Cosmopolitan*, will make an increase in the size of that periodical of 24 pages, making it the same size as *Scribner's*.

Professor George P. Fisher of Yale University will contribute to *The Century* during the coming year a series of papers on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," in which he will touch upon a number of questions of living interest at the present time, in connection with Christianity and the Bible.

*Old New York* is the title of a new historical and Antiquarian magazine, the first number of which has just been issued by W. W. Pasko of New York, a well known master-printer and Secretary of the Typothetæ. It will be published monthly and will be devoted to the collection of materials for forming an adequate idea of the antiquities of New York City. It makes an excellent first impression.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

**B**ULLETINS Nos. 5, 6, and 7 of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey discuss some of the results of the work of the Bureau in relation to terrestrial magnetism in territory of the United States. The annual reports of the Survey have regularly included records containing the results of several thousand observations for declination (or variation of the compass from the meridian), dip, (or vertical disturbance of the needle), and of the relative and total intensities of magnetic force. In the report for 1886, just issued, the Survey puts in type the sixth edition of an investigation on "the secular variation of the magnetic declination in the United States and at some foreign stations." The report is a complete depository of records of magnetic observations in the United States since 1859, and is valuable and much sought after.

The variation in the position of the agonic line, or series of points, where at a given time the magnetic needle points due north and south, is a movement the cause of which is entirely unknown. The attempt has been made, by means of the notes scattered through the pages of ancient navigators, to locate the agonic line at the end of each century, beginning with 1500. Columbus and Sebastian Cabot both record passing a point where the needle had "no variation," and a computation gives the approximate location of the line in (or about) 1500. For 1600 Hansteen's "Magnetismus der Erde," considered fairly reliable, and Robert Dudley's "Arcano Del Mare," 1646, furnish data for those periods. For 1700, there are reliable charts, particularly those of Halley. For later years the records of the Coast Survey are available. The practical application of the study of terrestrial magnetism are found in the charts of the Survey which are well nigh indispensable to the navigator. On these are recorded the variation of the needle, and the annual change being given, the tables are available in years other than that in which the chart is issued.

Mr. Wm. North Rice in his address before the American Society of Naturalists (printed in "Monographs on Education," D. C. Heath & Co.), on the subject of "Science Teaching in the Schools," urges the necessity and practicability of the introduction of the study of natural science into the lower schools. He also insists that the natural order of development of the mental faculties demands that early instruction should engage itself entirely with familiar objects of sense; the reflective powers and power of abstraction, which are later in their development, may be over-cultivated by a vicious system of youthful instruction and work a complete atrophy of the powers of observation. Mr. Rice finds in the increasing abundance of good books for teaching elementary science some compensation for the well-known lack of good teachers.

Among text-books for elementary science-teaching which we have had to refer to with commendation, are the "Guides for Science-teaching" published by the Boston Society of Natural History. No. XV. of this series, "Thirty-six Observation Lessons on Common Minerals" presents a simple and practical method for the study of minerals in which, we think, the pupil cannot fail to be interested, and in which an opportunity is given him of "getting information at first-hand," and also of cultivating the very desirable habit of confidence in one's own observations, which, we may add, comes only with habits of careful examination and after considerable practice. The method outlined by

the author, Mr. Henry Lincoln Clapp, has been worked out successfully, we are told, in the George Putnam Grammar School, Boston. (Boston D. C. Heath & Co.)

The "Accompanying Papers" of the Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution includes several of great interest and value. The province of Chiriqui, a part of the Isthmus of Panama belonging politically to Colombia, is the subject of an elaborate report by Mr. W. H. Holmes. The modern inhabitants, with a few exceptions, preserve no traditions of the ancient inhabitants, but the unusual abundance of cemeteries and single graves containing objects of art afford material for a thorough study of the people. A general review of the contents of the graves shows that the ancient inhabitants were skillful in the manipulation of stone, gold, copper, and clay. It is remarkable that no weapon, tool, or utensil of metal has been noticed. The National Museum now contains a large collection of archæologic material from the province, chiefly obtained by Mr. J. A. McNeil. Mr. Holmes's work lies in the classification of this large collection and in the elucidation of their functions, material, construction, and decorations.

The *American Meteorological Journal* (August) prints an article by Prof. W. Ferrel, on the decrease of temperature with increase of altitude. The author calls attention to the rapid decrease of temperature which would exist if the atmosphere were stable and free from aqueous vapor. Such very rapid decrease is prevented by the ascending currents of air heated at the surface of the earth, and by the heat of condensation given out by vapor which has ascended to an altitude where condensation commences. The average vertical gradient of temperature is less in the cloud regions than in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and less in the lower strata in cloudy than in clear weather. In spring and early summer the lower strata are warmed by the sun faster than the upper strata, resulting in an unstable state of the atmosphere and more or less unsettled weather. In the fall of the year this unstable state is not so readily produced.

A paper read before the Royal Society, London, "On the Spectrum, Visible, and Photographic, of the Great Nebula in Orion," (by Mr. Wm. Huggins, F. R. S., etc., and Mrs. Huggins), contains some interesting conclusions which bear on current theories of stellar evolution. Mr. Huggins says: "These bodies (the nebulae of Orion and Lyra) may stand at or near the beginning of the evolutionary cycle. They consist probably of gas at a high temperature and very tenuous, where chemical dissociation exists, and the constituents of the mass are doubtless arrayed in the order of vapor-density. On Dr. Croll's form of the impact theory of stellar evolution, which assumes the existence of stellar masses in motion and considers all subsequent stages to be due to the energy of this motion converted into heat by the collision of two such bodies, these nebulae would represent the second stage in which the existing solid bodies had been converted into gas of very high temperature." Mr. Huggins says in the same essay: "The stage of evolution which the nebula in Andromeda represents is no longer a matter of hypothesis. The splendid photograph recently taken by Mr. Roberts of this nebula shows a planetary system at a somewhat advanced stage of evolution; already several planets have been thrown off, and the central gaseous mass has condensed to a moderate size as compared with the dimensions it must have possessed before any planets had been formed."

The reports which have appeared regarding the Eiffel Tower being struck by lightning on the 19th August, have greatly exaggerated the amount of damage done to the structure. M. Mascart reports to the Paris Academy of Sciences that the conductor was struck, with the normal results, showing perfect communication with earth, and consequently the complete safety of the tower.

At the same meeting M. F. Tisserand presented a paper on the orbits of shooting stars. A calculation of the orbits of such meteoric bodies leads to the conclusion that the showers of stars encountered by the earth at different times of the year do not all emanate from the same radiating centre, but belong to different systems proceeding from independent points. Assuming that the orbits are elliptic, and not parabolic, the same conclusion has been reached by others.

#### CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

##### THE ISSUE OF WORDSWORTH'S "RECLUSE."

Professor William Minto, in the Nineteenth Century.]

If an excuse were wanted for writing once more about Wordsworth, beyond that of having something to say, it would be found in two recent publications, both of which contain a long withheld contribution to his poetic biography. This is the fragment which has been entitled, not altogether happily, "The Recluse." It is curious that after so long a delay there should have been a race

for the honor of first giving it to the world. Professor Knight had received permission to publish it, and had announced it as a *bonne bouche* for the readers of his new life of the poet; but other fresh materials had accumulated upon him, the one volume of his original project had expanded to three, he was not ready as soon as he had intended, and in the meantime the Messrs. Macmillan had secured it for their "complete edition" of the poet's works, and were out before him. That there should have been this little race in the last decade but one of the nineteenth century over a fragment composed in the last year of the eighteenth—if that is the correct description of the year 1800—is curious; but there is more food for reflection in the fact that this accidental and unpremeditated competition occasioned very little excitement. It passed almost unobserved. Nothing could show more strikingly how narrow and confined is the interest taken in Wordsworth's personality. How different it would have been if two publishers had been racing for the first issue of that autobiography of Byron's of which all hope has not yet been lost!

The comparison is not so extravagant as might at first sight appear. For this long unpublished fragment of Wordsworth's, though it has been received and appraised as quietly as if it had been merely an additional Lyrical Ballad, is really of first-rate biographical significance. The whole dramatic interest of his poetic life centres in the work—the formally incomplete work—of which it was meant to be the prologue. To call it "The Recluse" simply, is from the biographer's point of view a most unfortunate choice of title.

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF "THE RECLUSE."

Professor William Minto, in the Nineteenth Century.

THIS philosophical poem, to be called "The Recluse" as "having for its main subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement," was to be the great work of his life. After a youth and early manhood of indecision and preparation, of unsatisfactory trial in this direction and in that, always with a fervent desire to serve mankind as a poetic high priest, self-consecrated to this service but uncertain as to the form of his mission, he had at last conceived this great design, and fixed upon the Vale of Grasmere as the seat of his future activities. Here, retired from the world and its distractions, amidst the scenes and the simple people of his youth, in a valley which had impressed itself on his boyish fancy as a perfect dwelling-place, he would build with steadfast industry a fabric of immortal verse, which should deliver to the world the high message with which he felt himself to be charged.

I would impart it, I would spread it wide.  
Immortal in the world which is to come,  
Forgive me if I add another claim,  
And would not wholly perish even in this,  
Lie down and be forgotten in the dust,  
I and the modest partners of my days  
Making a silent company in death;  
Love, knowledge, all my manifold delights  
All buried with me without monument  
Or profit unto any but ourselves.  
It must not be, if I, divinely taught,  
Be privileged to speak as I have felt,  
Of what in man is human or divine.

It was this grand design, this splendid dream, presenting itself as a determinate aim, within practicable reach of his ardent energies, that was in Wordsworth's mind when he wrote the title that now stands at the head of a fragment. The great philosophical poem to be called "The Recluse" was never completed. There would have been no great harm in affixing the title to this fragment if the design had been lightly entered on and lightly abandoned. But so far was this from being the case, that the history of the unfinished "Recluse" is the history of Wordsworth's poetic life: his conception of this grand purpose and life-long striving to fulfill it being the central line that gives unity and dramatic interest to his career. It was this project that brought him to Grasmere, and the failure of it tortured many hours and days and weeks of his fifty years' residence in the Lake Country. The dominant significance of "The Recluse" in Wordsworth's life is pushed out of sight when the title is appropriated for a fragment which represents only two or three months of joyous enthusiastic labor in the first heat and confidence of the enterprise, before the mirage that lured him on had faded, and glad anticipations had given place to despondency and a cheerless sense of impotence.

#### A SUGGESTED CURE FOR THE SENSATIONAL.

Walter Montagu Gattie, in the Fortnightly Review.

OTHER symptoms of the same social malady are not far to seek. We see them in the rich dresses and gorgeous upholstery which have become such important considerations in the management of a "Shakespearean revival;" in the musical taste which opens no remunerative field to the composer but that of the comic



opera and the ballet; and in the "revelations" with "full details" of the new journalism.

If a remedy is to be found at all, it must be sought by striking to the root of the matter. The aim of the literary moralist should be to purify the public taste; when this has been achieved the literature will purify itself. And a great step will have been taken towards the attainment of a higher standard when men and women are enabled to lead more natural lives. Is it too much to hope for the adoption in our own time of a more generous moral code, and for the abrogation of those conventional restrictions, the product of our artificial life, which few people have the courage to defy, and which form the foundation of half the meannesses and jealousies of social intercourse?

In the meantime, something may be effected by encouraging as far as possible the dissemination of books which feed the desire for excitement without stimulating a tendency to depravity. The principle of regarding sensational literature as a safety-valve is not new, but it has scarcely, I think, obtained adequate recognition at the hands of our leading moralists. A man before all things else is a man; needing help, but in his own fashion and according to his own lights. It was Charles Kingsley's clear apprehension of this fact that helped him to that ready sympathy with his fellow-creatures which made him charming. It is not by shutting our eyes to human nature, but by accepting it as it is, that we may hope in time to arrive at some understanding how it may be improved.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

THE article in the June number of *Scribner's Magazine*, by Professor Henry Drummond, no doubt drew a larger measure of attention in this country to the abominations of the slave-trade in Africa. Mr. C. P. Huntington, of New York, (best known, of course, from his prominence in railway operation), has just sent out to the press generally a reprint of Prof. Drummond's article, and also one of a letter printed in the *Boston Transcript* of June 13 last, by Mr. Francis Wm. Fox, of London. The latter urged that "some few earnest Americans" should coöperate with a few like-minded Englishmen to organize an interior police force to operate on the line of the slave caravans. In reference to the whole subject, Mr. Huntington, in a circular letter accompanying the foregoing documents, says:

##### A FEW WORDS TO AMERICANS ON THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

I wish to call the attention of the public to an offense against civilization—the buying and selling of men and women into slavery. Livingstone, Gordon, Drummond, and many others have fought the battle of the slave. The King of Belgium and some of the best people of England, under the leadership of such a man as Sir William Mackinnon, are spending their time and their money to destroy this fearful traffic, and in its place plant commerce and civilization. Good and thoughtful people, through many generations, have endeavored to destroy this evil, and have so nearly succeeded that at this time no civilized nation engages in or tolerates it; and I believe that if one great, united effort were made, even the Arab, the descendant of Ishmael, might be made ashamed and afraid to traffic in human flesh. Others have studied the subject more closely than I, and have more leisure to deal with it, but for many years I have deeply felt the wrongs done to the African race, and have been interested in their future; and I ask all good people to unite in one grand effort against the slave trade with all its attendant evils, and thus make it possible for the future historian to say that the blackest crime of the ages—human slavery—was destroyed in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

I do not agree with Francis W. Fox, in his letter in the *Boston Transcript* of June 13th, relying wholly on peaceful measures, as I think we should "fight the devil with fire." I publish the letter, with the article by Prof. Drummond below referred to. The proposed line to be policed runs, as may be seen, from Suakim to the mouth of the Zambesi, the most of the way from 200 to 400 miles from the east coast; that is, it is to go west from Suakim to Berber on the Nile, thence up that river to the lakes Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika, and thence to lake Nyassa, thence along various water-ways and portages to the ocean at the mouth of the Zambesi. Nearly all the distance can be traversed by steamers, and the land portion can be kept open, at first by wagon roads, and later by railways, then with a railroad around the falls of the Congo 265 miles (now being built), and some short portages between the steam navigation of the Upper Congo and the line from Suakim to the Zambesi. With this line well policed, I believe that this cruel and terrible traffic can be destroyed at its fountain-head. At the same time a commerce would be established which would tend to raise the African from his low estate, and in time might enable him to take a place among the civilized peoples of the earth. It is worth the trial; and if all the nations that condemn this evil would unite and make the improvements above referred to and police the lines, the cost would be as nothing when compared with the amount of good done—and we owe much to the African for the wrong done him.

I write this, hoping that it may call more general attention to an article written by Prof. Henry Drummond, and published in the June number of *Scribner's Magazine*. I have been permitted to have this article reprinted, and those wishing to read it can do so, either by sending for the *Magazine*, or by applying to the writer of this for a copy, which will be sent free to any one desiring it, together with a Map of Equatorial Africa I have had prepared. This map will show the country from Suakim on the Red Sea to the mouth of the Zambesi, and from the mouth of the Congo on the west coast of Africa to a connection with the first mentioned line—the

country that has been depopulated by the Arab slave hunter, the country that is now being ravished, and the lines over which the slaves are taken to market. The object of this map is to show the feasibility of establishing and keeping open a line of communication as indicated thereon. I believe that the line, as laid down upon this map, can be policed by a comparatively small number of white men, carefully selected and trained for this work, and that they can train the native Africans in the use of arms, until they, under the leadership of these white men, become invincible when upon their own soil they fight for life and liberty, not only for themselves, but for their wives and children.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

23 Broad Street (Mills Building), New York.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- TWO CORONETS. By Mary Agnes Tincker. Pp. 523. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- JACQUES BONHOMME. John Bull on the Continent. By Max O'Rell. Pp. 168. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Cassell & Co.
- SEVEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED. By William Henry P. Phylfe. Pp. 491. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- TALES BY HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE. (Knickerbocker Nuggets.) Pp. 283. \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Vol. III. No. 2. Report of the Proceedings of the Association, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1888. By Herbert B. Adams, Sec. Pp. 292. Paper. \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- A HOPELESS CASE. By Luther H. Bickford. Pp. 146. Paper. \$0.30. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
- BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. By John T. Morse, Jr. (American Statesmen.) Pp. 428. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- JANE AUSTEN. By Mrs. Charles Malden. (Famous Women.) Pp. 224. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- FRENCH AND ENGLISH. A Comparison. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Pp. 480. \$2.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL PHYSICS. A Guide for the Physical Laboratory. By H. N. Chute, M. S. Pp. 387. \$1.25. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- A FIRST BOOK IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Edward Eggleston. Pp. 203. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

#### DRIFT.

THE French elections take place to-morrow, (23d). The explanations given a week ago by our Paris letter will serve as a basis for an intelligent estimate of the situation. A Paris special (Sept. 14) says:

"An impartial forecast reduces the government majority considerably, and gives the combined Monarchists, Imperialists, and Boulangists a total of 231 members in the Chamber of Deputies, against 300 for the Republicans. This is rather close, considering what serious matters are at stake, and the ministers do not feel at all comfortable at the prospect. It is now quite certain that Boulanger will be returned from Montmartre and Rochefort from Belleville by immense majorities, notwithstanding the extreme measures taken by the government to prevent them. The activity of the clericals in the electoral canvass is more intense than it has ever before been known to be."

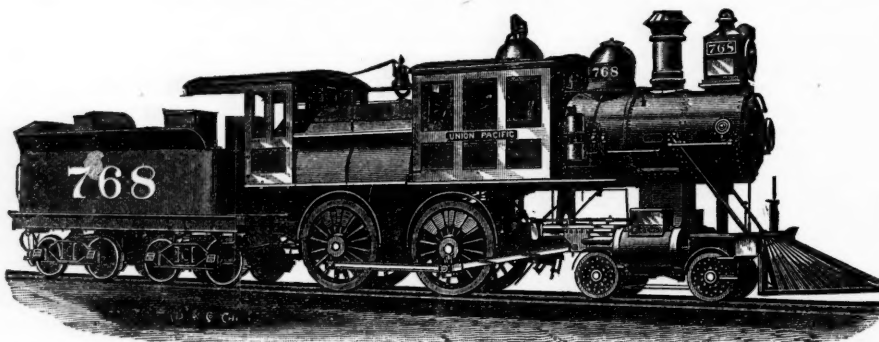
"Mr. Thornwell McMaster of this city," says the *Columbia, S. C. Register*, "has lately received a letter from Mr. John S. Scott, of Marion, who, last January, went to Russia to act under the Russian government as an instructor in the art of raising cotton in Central Asia. Mr. Scott, when he wrote, was in Moscow, to which place he has returned after spending some time in the Russian provinces in Central Asia carrying out the object of his mission, which was to introduce there, as far as possible, the methods of the cultivation of cotton in vogue here. Mr. Scott writes that he found agriculture carried on mostly by irrigation."

Thirty-five thousand Spaniards last year emigrated to South America, and ten thousand to Algeria. The Basque Provinces, the Asturias and Galicia, are furnishing thousands of sober and able-bodied workers for the Argentine Republic. The Spanish Government tries in vain to dissuade the people from leaving their homes. They prefer free land and high wages in the New World rather than low wages and crushing taxation in the Old.

"The largest fig orchard in the United States," says the *Los Angeles Champion*, "is about to be set in Pomona Valley, between Pomona and Ontario. The orchard will consist of 11,000 white Adriatic fig trees, and 5,000 Smyrna fig trees, planted eighty to the acre, on 200 acres."

According to the official statistics of 1885, only recently published by the Russian Government, that mighty empire then contained 108,787,325 souls. The number of schools of all kinds were 41,492, with an attendance of 2,489,934, of whom 1,850,764 were males, and only 639,170 were females. European Russia has 35,049 schools with an attendance of 2,135,527. Siberia has 1,247 schools, and an attendance of 42,244; of normal and academic schools there are 561 for males, and 476 for females. These statistics show in what an alarming degree of disproportion to the number of inhabitants the school attendance stands.

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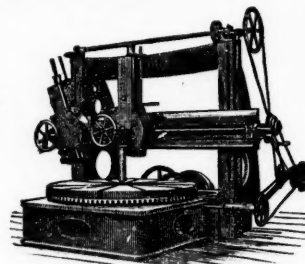
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